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THE
# Boston-
AND
# COUNTRY
# Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 630.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1767.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

*Pleaſe to inſert the following.* vid. pa. 607.

TO obey ſuch laws, and ſubmit to ſuch taxations *only* as we conſent to, is the peculiar happineſs of Britiſh ſubjects, and the invaluable privilege of Engliſhmen. This is our felicity and this is what characterizes us a free people. Every ſubject has by birth an equal title to this privilege, and would have a juſt right to a *perſonal* ſhare in the formation of all laws, did not experience convince us ſuch an adminiſtration would clog government, and render it too unwieldly to anſwer the good purpoſes of ſociety.—For this reaſon our wiſe fore fathers found it neceſſary for every town or diſtrict, to devolve this power on one or more choſen from among *themſelves*, to meet together and repreſent the whole; by which prudent regulation, ſuch laws as they ſhould ſee fit to enact, and ſuch taxes as they ſhould think beſt to lay for the general good, might properly be ſaid to be done with the conſent of each member of ſociety. But that this authority ſo delegated to our Repreſentatives, might not be uſed to bad purpoſes, nor abuſed without redreſs, the time of their continuance in that important office is not only limitted, but there is reſerved to their conſtituents a right on all occaſions, when they think proper, to inſtruct them how they are to act; which inſtructions they are oblig'd to obey, tho' it ſhould be againſt their own judgment; becauſe by their appointment they are to repreſent their conſtituents, and act in their ſtead; otherwiſe it could never properly be ſaid, the conſent of the whole was obtained.—In all caſes where our Repreſentatives are uninſtructed, they are to act their own beſt judgment, which is always ſuppoſed to be the judgment of their conſtituents; becauſe each town if they pleaſed to exerciſe it, had a right to inſtruct them otherwiſe.

The time of Election being near at hand, ſuffer me *my beloved countrymen*, to lay before you a few obſervations on the extent and importance of the power you delegate to your Repreſentatives, the qualifications neceſſary in a candidate, and the motives which ſhould actuate you in your choice.—The General Aſſembly as has been before obſerved, are juſtly ſuppoſed to repreſent the whole body of the people; the laws they frame, and the taxes they lay, are therefore binding on all. Legally aſſembled they are the ſupreme court, and (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) the animal ſpirits of the conſtitution. They are the fountain of all power, and are ſuperior to all other courts. Tho' in this country their duration extends to but one year, yet no one can ſay what miſchief they may do in that ſhort ſpace of time, *in an age where precedents are held to be more binding than reaſon, law, or the charter*. It is in their power during the adminiſtration of ſome wicked Verres, to enſlave you and your poſterity, or drive you to ſuch a ſtate of deſperation as we have lately eſcaped from, and which often ends in tyranny or anarchy. They may either from corruption or even puſillanimity, by acting in concert with deſigning men, fetter you with the ſhackles of ſlavery, or from magnanimity and virtue, preſerve your Rights from their wicked attempts to deſtroy them. They can beggar you by the lifting up of their hands, or nobly defend your property from illegal taxations. As the influence of the prerogative has always been and is ſo great, that it is much eaſier to guard againſt unconſtitutional and oppreſſive laws than to get them repealed when once they are enacted, and as all laws unconſtitutionally made, let them be ever ſo old, are ſuppoſed to be conſented to, until they are repealed, how circumſpect ought we to be in an appointment, which not only greatly concerns our own happineſs, but that of poſterity: For it is very difficult to wreſt from the hands of a tyrant what he can once ſanctify with the approbation of your repreſentatives, be it ever ſo cruel and unjuſt. If then you are bound to obey laws till repealed, and you know an oppreſſive ruler when he can ſeduce your repreſentatives to aſſiſt him, will always gratify his ambition at the expence of your liberty, and never yield what he has thus obtained but with reluctance, you cannot pay too much attention to this matter. If you love your country, if you value your conſtitution, if you feel any tenderneſs for poſterity, it muſt and will claim your ſerious deliberation, as an unwiſe delegation may deſtroy them all, and entail ſlavery on many generations. Tho' a wiſe repreſentative body are properly called the guardians of the people, yet if they are once corrupted, we muſt looſe our freedom: for as Monteſquieu juſtly obſerves, the Engliſh nation will fall when the legiſlative ſhall be more corrupt than the executive body.

As to the neceſſary qualifications of a good repreſentative, I take wiſdom and ability, with a general knowledge of our conſtitution to be the firſt requiſites in a candidate. Without theſe he may be ſeduced from his duty, let his integrity and patriotiſm be ever ſo great. Tho' we have lately ſeen a man ſo ſupremely audacious as publickly to ridicule in a late aſſembly all pretentions to patriotiſm, yet there is ſcarce an inſtance to be found in the Engliſh hiſtory, where tyranny has been bold enough to declare her purpoſes, and not endeavoured to cloak herſelf with the ſacred veil of public good. Whatever may be their deſigns, men in general chooſe to be thought upright and honeſt. How neceſſary is wiſdom to develope the dark diſguiſed ſchemes of ſuch men and fruſtrate their purpoſes! In politicks we know not what a day or an hour may bring forth; even when we think ourſelves the moſt ſecure, the iron hand of oppreſſion may be lifted up againſt us, and ages groan under a yoke which a judicious choice might have prevented—Integrity, with a ſincere love for liberty & the Britiſh conſtitution, are alſo abſolutely neceſſary; without integrity you cannot rely on his wiſdom or abilities, and without a regard for liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution, he may value his own intereſt before that of his country; ſuch a man will be always unfit to repreſent a free people, as he will be liable to yield to bribery of one kind or other, and ſacrifice the public good to his private emolument, whenever he ſhall be tempted. Prudence and fortitude are likewiſe eſſential; if he has not prudence he may needleſſly irritate your paſſions, if he has not fortitude he may timidly give up your juſt Rights. There is however no character ſo dangerous to liberty as the man of prudence. *You may poſſibly be right, but at this juncture it is not prudent to inſiſt upon it*, is the language of artful courtiers, and has done more hurt than can well be imagined. When our rights are invaded, it is high time to throw aſide prudence, and believe me my countrymen, he is not worthy your ſuffrages who on ſuch an occaſion wou'd *prudently* reſign them for the ſake of peace. He that is afraid to ſpeak his mind, and is for ſuffering injury, injuſtice or oppreſſion, rather than diſturb *public tranquility*, or more properly dangerous ſecurity, is not to be confided in; for it is always ſafer to oppoſe any the leaſt infraction of our happy conſtitution, than prudently to acquieſce for the preſervation of peace. He that does not know ambition as well as avarice in rulers is never ſatisfied, and to yield in one material point only makes way for another, and ſo on till there is no more to give, muſt be a novice indeed; and he that knowing this, ſtill perſiſts to act on maxims of prudence, where our charter rights are concerned, is no better than a traitor to his country. A free government never degenerated into tyranny all at once, it is the work of years. There is nothing however will in the end more ſurely work the deſtruction of liberty, than a prevailing opinion that it is better tamely to ſubmit than nobly aſſert and vindicate our privileges. Prudence is neceſſary and only deſirable to temper his conduct, and preſerve him from ill timed and over heated zeal, in affairs of little or no moment, and which cannot affect the conſtitution: but he that is conſtantly preaching up this doctrine as ſuitable on all occaſions is not to be truſted; as by that means he may ignorantly if not willfully betray your rights, and reſign them into the hands of ſuch men as are watching for your deſtruction. A moderate fortune and an independent ſpirit ſhould alſo claim your attention: the one to keep him above temptation, and the other to ſupport him againſt all oppoſition. I would not here be underſtood to aſſert that fortune is abſolutely neceſſary, but all other circumſtances alike, undoubtedly he that is poſſeſſed of it ſhould be preferred. It is a maxim I know laid down by artful men, that the rich are moſt proper to repreſent a free people, becauſe they are the leaſt liable to corruption, and have more to protect and defend. I am apt however to imagine if you look into hiſtory you will find the wealthy have been as eaſily and as often if not more frequently ſeduced from their duty to their conſtituents, than thoſe who are not ſo, and are endowed with a generous independent ſpirit.

In ſhort my countrymen, if a man wants one of the qualifications I have mentioned, and his wealth has no bounds, he is not a ſuitable perſon to obtain your confidence and be entruſted with the guardianſhip of your liberties: (On the contrary tho' he is intimately acquainted with poverty, yet if he is in all reſpects otherwiſe qualified, his poverty ſhould be no obſtacle to his choice, *eſpecially if he has been proved and found faithful*: becauſe his virtues will more ſurely keep him out of the reach of temptation than the riches of the other.) We very ſeldom find any but the children of Fortune advancing this doctrine, which generally proceeds from pride, envy or ambition. They vainly imagine their wealth muſt make them ſtateſmen, and are therefore very aſſiduous to obtain the honor of a ſeat where they can diſplay their wonderful abilities. You ſhould my countrymen be very cautious of ſuch men, for whatever they may think, the repreſentation of a free people is an arduous and painful undertaking, and is not ſought after by thoſe who are qualified for ſo important a truſt.

The obſervations which have naturally reſulted from the foregoing delineation of a worthy candidate, have almoſt anticipated what I had further to ſay, on the motives which ſhould actuate you in your choice.—At a time when innovations and inroads on the conſtitution ſeem to be the bent of thoſe in power, when the friends of liberty and the rights of mankind are very ſolicitous for your welfare, it would be unpardonable to let party diviſions or animoſities of any kind have an influence in your elections; leſt you ſhould thereby ſacrifice the invaluable privileges of Engliſhmen to private pique and revenge. Is the candidate wiſe honeſt and reſolute? does he at all times aſſert your rights as men and liberties as Engliſhmen, unappalled by threats and unſeduced by promiſes? has he heretofore with manly courage ſupported your freedom and defended the charter from the encroachments of ambitious men through a fondneſs for power? did he with firmneſs vindicate your injured honor and ſacred privileges, when you laſt employed him? (or if that favor never was conferred on him) have you good reaſon to think he will thus act, without fear or affection? Is his prudence tempered with magnanimity, and his patriotiſm uniform and untainted? He is then worthy your eſteem, your confidence, and your ſuffrages.

Conſider I beſeech you, the difference between freedom and ſlavery, the happineſs of enjoying the rights of men, the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, and the miſery of groaning under the yoke of tyranny and arbitrary power. Remember that poſſibly on your preſent delegation depends which of theſe conditions ſhall be your portion. Let ſuch motives as theſe actuate you in your choice, and I am confident you will not only act worthy the name of Engliſhmen, and appoint a wiſe repreſentative body; but have the pleaſing conſolation of being bleſſed by the preſent and future generations.

There are my countrymen who are conſtantly bruiting about that our fears are chimerical, that if we continue to act as we have done, we ſhall be ruined; and that our only way to be a happy people, is to reſt eaſy and quiet, or in other words, not diſturb them in their purſuit after power and wealth.

*'Tis thus the falſe Hyæna makes her moan,*
*To draw th'unwary Traveller to her den.*

Whether our liberties are ſecure, or whether we are bleſſed with patriot rulers, who are a terror to evil-doers only and a praiſe to them that do well, I will not pretend to determine; but this I am ſure of, nothing is more dangerous than careleſs ſecurity and ill-timed prudence, and that it is our duty in the beſt of times, to watch over our conſtitution with a jealous eye. I do not deſire to irritate or inflame, but it is the wiſh of my ſoul, to impreſs you with a ſenſe of the importance of chuſing a patriot repreſentative body who will protect and defend your rights liberties and charter whenever invaded.

I have before ſaid and I believe on rational grounds, it is not only your right but your duty to inſtruct your repreſentatives how they ſhall act, whenever you think it adviſable and that they are indiſpenſably obliged to obey ſuch inſtructions. Having therefore taken the liberty to give you my ſentiments relative to the choice of them, ſuffer me juſt to remind you of one or two things concerning which it would not be amiſs to inſtruct them. Privy councils heretofore unknown in this country, have of late grown much into vogue, and

(See the laſt Page for the Remainder)

Meſſrs EDES & GILL,
*I deſire to inſert the following,*
*to the* PUBLIC.

THOUGH no perſon is leſs deſirous of cenſuring a ſtranger than I am, yet when I find an ignorant Emperick diſplaying his malice againſt me in a News-Paper, only becauſe I was unhappily neceſſitated to condemn his ill grounded practice, I think none can blame me, if I give a fair and true account of the particular caſe in which I diſapproved of his conduct. On the 6th of February laſt I was called to viſit Mrs. D—s, ſhe informed me that about a year ago ſhe had been ſeized with a vomiting of blood, which ſoon went off, but left a conſtant cough attended with pain at the ſtomach, and difficult reſpiration. A few days before I ſaw her, ſhe began to expectorate very freely a purulent matter ſlightly tinged with blood: She was at this time vaſtly emaciated and weak, had a low quick pulſe, and great depreſſion of ſpirits. I mentioned to the family her error in not calling aſſiſtance earlier, and delivered ſuch a prognoſtic, as every honeſt ſenſible phyſician would in a like caſe. I think from the above account, it appears very clear that an abſceſs had actually formed upon the lungs, and ſuppurated before I ſaw her; and that the matter ſhe was bringing up was from the ulcerated lungs. I judged that the indications were theſe, viz. to aſſiſt and promote the expectoration, to prevent as far as poſſible an abſorption of the purulent matter into the circulating maſs, to correct the acrimony of the viciated fluids, and to ſupport as far as might be the debilitated veſſels. I preſcribed to her accordingly, and put her into ſuch a courſe of medicines as I thought beſt calculated to anſwer the above intentions. She continued under my care without any very remarkable alteration until the 27th of the month, when upon my entering into the chamber, I found a porringer with at leaſt twelve ounces of blood, which I was informed had been taken from my patient by one *Young*. I was offended at the impudence of the fellow who had thus ſtole in, without ever conſulting me, or knowing what I had previouſly done; and aſtoniſhed at his ſtupidity in thus depriving the miſerable patient of the little proſpect ſhe before had of recovering. I expreſſed my juſt reſentment, and told the family that it was impoſſible for the woman to bear ſuch a loſs of blood, and that the conſequence would infallibly be a much ſpeedier diſſolution, than would otherwiſe have happened. I then took my leave with a deſign to quit the patient entirely.

And I now appeal to every gentleman of the faculty in this or any other place, for a juſtification of my cenſure upon the Mountebank. Every gentleman knows that blood-letting in ſuch a caſe as the above deſcribed, muſt be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences, as it is directly contrary to every indication of cure. By blood-letting the ſolids already too much relaxed, are further relaxed and weakened; whereas it is our buſineſs in ſuch caſes to ſtrengthen them: by emptying the veſſels they will be more diſpoſed to abſorb the purulent matter, and ſo increaſe the acrimony of the fluids; whereas it is our buſineſs to alter the already too acrid ſtate of the juices: It is our duty alſo to keep up expectoration; but by weakening the veſſels, or abſorbing the matter to be brought up, expectoration is neceſſarily prevented. In ſhort, none but a fool or a madman would ever have propoſed blood-letting in ſuch a caſe; and the event was ſuch as might reaſonably have been expected.———

On the 6th of March I was informed that the intruder was diſmiſſed, and I was again ſollicited to viſit the patient: I complied, but I found her in the laſt ſtage of her illneſs with almoſt continual cold colliquative ſweat, a trembling irregular vibration of the artery, quick & weak reſpiration, almoſt total loſs of ſtrength and ſpeech.—I enquired of the attendants what were the ſymptoms that took place after her loſs of blood, I was told that ſhe loſt her ſtrength immediately; that ſhe never was out of her bed but once afterwards, & then only for a few minutes,; altho' before that time ſhe was able to get up every day. I was told alſo, that in ſix hours after this barbarous tranſaction all expectoration ceaſed, and that ſhe never could afterwards be bro't to raiſe any thing worthy of notice—After my ſeeing her this time, ſhe continued ſinking every hour until the 13th of the month, when death cloſed the ſcene.——Thus reaſon and the event agree in condemning this unwarrantable operation. I am ſatisfied that no one who attends to the foregoing circumſtances, which are plainly and fairly related (and to many of which the perſons who attended in her chamber can atteſt) will heſitate, to pronounce that the woman's death at that time was occaſioned by the injudicious method in which ſhe had been treated: How far a plea of ignorance may palliate the guilt of the criminal, I will not undertake to determine: As to the authorities which he has produced in his vindication, I will juſt premiſe, that all the authorities on earth can never make that right which is eſſentially wrong—But juſtice to thoſe authors obliges me to inform the public, that it was never their deſign to juſtify ſuch a conduct as this fellow has purſued; what they deſigned for the good of mankind, has unhappily been miſapplied; they never intended to countenance every quack who is juſt able to read their writings, in promiſcuouſly ſhedding the innocent blood of their fellow men. None of thoſe gentlemen ever meant to encourage bloodletting where there was an actual ſuppuration. Any man who reads them with the leaſt attention will find that they would all be underſtood to ſpeak of the ſtage of the diſeaſe before any abſceſs has formed upon the lungs—Pitcairn ſays expreſly in the ſentence immediately preceeding the quotation bro't by *Young*, "At preſent I ſpeak of that ſort which comes under our cure in the firſt degree"—The accurate Dr. Morgan in page 317 of Philoſ. Princip. of Med. forbids blood-letting "in all deeply fixed radicated diſeaſes"—The juſtly celebrated Dr. Huxham ſpeaking of inflamations of the lungs in page 193 of his eſſay on fevers, &c. ſays, "When once an abſceſs is actually forming, bleeding can be of no further ſervice—nay, when once the phlegmon is too far advanced to be reſolved, bleeding is really diſadvantageous"—Many authorities might here be produced, but in ſo plain a caſe it cannot be neceſſary——I cannot before I quit this ſubject help taking notice of the extreme facility with which this man leaps over the bounds of truth in his narration; it appears to me that he has publiſhed his hiſtory of the caſe not with any regard to facts, but has in order to exculpate himſelf given ſuch an account as he thought moſt likely to excuſe his conduct—I only refer the gentlemen of the faculty to his ſtate of the caſe, where I think they muſt be convinced of the inconſiſtency of that relation—As to what he ſays of having ſignified to her nurſe that her caſe was deſperate and ſcarce any hope of recovery, I can only ſay, that the perſon who attended in her chamber, informed me that *Young* ſaid that altho' her caſe was very hazardous yet he believed *HE* could cure her—*He* ſays ſhe took no medicine after ſhe was let blood; I know not what ſhe took, but the people about her affirm that ſhe took what *Young* ordered. But I have already taken more notice of this blunderer than he deſerves; I ſhall only add here, that it gives me real concern to ſee an ignorant pretender ſuffered without rebuke to depopulate this town. I believe no pretender to medicine in this country ever did in ſo ſhort a time ſend ſo many people prematurely to their graves as he has ſince his arrival here. It is much to be regretted that a man who has nothing to recommend him, but his unparallell'd impudence, ſhould receive the leaſt countenance in this place, where there are perſons of approved abilities—but a fellow who deſcends to the loweſt arts of ingratiating himſelf with people, whoſe conſtant employment in other buſineſs renders it impoſſible that they ſhould be judges of real merit, will always be able to ſeduce ſome of the unwary into his ſnare—Thus this fellow who is the ridicule of all the truly learned, is the great Apollo of the ignorant; they greedily ſwallow his jargon, and dubb him a man of boundleſs erudition, only becauſe they cannot find any meaning in what he delivers; they are ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at his miraculous fictions, and with a kind of devotion attend with gaping mouths, whilſt he informs them of his remarkable dreams, and relates to them that he has ſeen in his ſleep the human body tranſparent, and had opportunity of examining into every minute part of the animal ſyſtem; thus the ignorant are deluded, and impiouſly cheated out of their lives; I therefore think it my duty to bear public teſtimony againſt all ſuch cloaked murderers; for tho' there may be ſome few inſtances in which ſuch folly and raſhneſs is not attended with thoſe fatal conſequences which are juſtly to be expected, yet it is certain that medicine in the hands of the ignorant, is like brands, arrows and death in the hands of a fool. I alſo think, that humanity obliges every man to do his utmoſt, to prevent ſuch abuſes—for tho' the gentlemen of the faculty may think that it is ſufficient to treat ſuch Empericks with contempt; yet I believe upon ſerious reflection, they will not find it conſiſtent with the principles of benevolence, to *ſuffer* (if they can prevent it) their fellow-citizens to be cruelly butchered by the raſh hand of a vainboaſter; they can have only this conſolation, that ſuch ignorant conduct will ſerve as a foil to ſet forth with greater luſtre their own ſuperior abilities.—The foregoing is done purely to diſabuſe the Public; but I ſhall take no further notice of this ſtroller *in this way*.

M. WHITWORTH.

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# Thomas Britt

WOULD take a few young Ladies, *&c.* to teach them Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at his School near the Cornfield. ALSO, French taught and tranſlated by ſaid *Britt*.

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THE Managers of Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. EIGHT, hereby Notify the Public, That they are determined the Drawing of ſaid Lottery ſhall abſolutely commence on Thurſday the Seventh Day of May next, at Faneuil-Hall; where thoſe who are inclined may attend. A few Tickets may be had *of the Managers* if applied for immediately.

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*In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, March 20th* 1767.

RESOLVED, that Capt. *Sheaffe*, Mr. *Hall*, and Mr. *Dexter*, be a Committee to ſit in the Receſs of the Court, to take into Conſideration all ſuch Petitions as are now before the Houſe for a Compenſation for ſuch Lands as were taken away from the Grantees of this Province, by running the Line between this and the Province of *New-Hampſhire*; and make a Report at the next *May* Seſſion.

☞ AGREEABLE to the foregoing Reſolve, ſaid Committee will meet for the Purpoſe therein mentioned, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *May* next, at 10 o' Clock A. M. at the Court Houſe in *Boſton*, at which Time and Place all concerned may attend.

*April*, 15th, 1767. *Edward Sheaffe*, per Order.

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JUST IMPORTED in Capt. *Skilling*, and to be Sold

# By Abigail Rand,

*At her Shop oppoſite the* Poſt Office, *in Cornhill*, Boſton:—

BLACK and white blond Lace, millinenet, trolley ditto, footings and puffing, black & white plain & figured gauze, corded ditto, white catgut of all ſorts, womens and childrens ivory & common fans, bamboo ditto, paddel-ſtick cut ſilver-mounts ditto, black gauze & paper ditto, fan mounts, men women and childrens cotton & worſted hoſe, black ſilk ditto, tippets and turbans of all ſorts, ſilk ſhoes, the beſt of Lynn calimanco ſhoes, childrens morocco ſhoes and pumps, womens & childrens gloves and mittens of all ſorts, womens and childrens black white and ſilk mitts, outſize ditto, womens black ſilk gloves, ſilk purſes, black white & crimſon figur'd ſattin, plain black ditto, pink green and brown Broloies, crimſon pink blue white & black pelong ſattins, black white crimſon green and blue perſians, ſtone necklaces and earings, broaches and ſtay hooks, French and Engliſh waſh'd necklaces and earings, ribbons of all ſorts, black plumes, black ſattin hats, mens black neckcloths, chip hats and bonnets, headflowers, black and white ſkelleton wires for hats, black and white bugles, ſpangles, French chalk, Court Plaiſter, Lavender and Hungary Water, &c. All cheap for CASH.

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TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. *William Bryant*'s Tavern in *Sudbury*, near the Cauſeway, on THURSDAY the 21ſt Day of May next, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

## The Dwelling-Houſe, with about

7 Acres of Land, a large Shop and Barn thereon, with a good Well of Water, being the Houſe where Mr. *Thomas Coverley*, Trader, formerly lived, near ſaid Tavern in *Sudbury*, aforeſaid, being a good Place for a Country Trader or Tradeſmen: For Conditions of Sale, enquire of the Printers, or at ſaid *Bryant*'s Tavern.

N. B. If any Perſon inclines to purchaſe at private Sale, by applying as above they may know the Terms.

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# John Taylor,

*At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge;*

HAS imported in Capt. *Jacobſon* from *London*, an Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he ſells cheap for Caſh.

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# Samuel Eliot

Has imported in the Captains *Jenkins*, *Marſhall* and *Skillin*,

A Very large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

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# John Gore, jun.

HAS imported in Capts. *Jenkins* and *Skillins*, a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, which he will ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, as cheap for Caſh as can be bought out of any Store in this Town, at his Shop oppoſite

LIBERTY-TREE, Boſton.

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A Few Buſhels of choice Hemp-Seed, of laſt Year's Growth, to be ſold cheap, inquire of Edes and Gill.

Vide page 644. Vide page 605.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

Friday the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderſon, arrived here from Falmouth, in 6 Weeks: He has brought no later News than what was inſerted in our laſt; but by private Letters, we learn, that the Regiments deſtined for America from England and Ireland, are the 10th, Sandford's; 16th, Brudnell's; the 18th, or Royal Iriſh, Seybright's; and the 16th, (or Cameronians) Scott's; and that they are to relieve the 17th, 27th, 42d, and 46th, now on American Duty; that it was currently reported in London, a Plan for ſettling the American Affairs was laid, and tho' it might at firſt be diſagreeable to the Inhabitants of the Weſtern World, it certainly would be carried into Execution; and that it was generally believed, no Permiſſion would be obtained this Seſſion of Parliament, for emitting Bills of Credit this Year in this Province. We likewiſe learn, there will be ſome new Regulations in the Poſt-Offices in America.

Some private Letters from London are filled with Conjectures about the great Armaments preparing in England, and the 13,000 Men ſaid to be coming to New-York: Some of them corroborate the Intelligence of a dark Cloud's hanging over the Heads of us North-Americans; whilſt others, with a greater Degree of Reaſon, ſay, that New-York is made the Pretence for the Armament, but verily believe it is chiefly deſigned either to defend Gibraltar, if attack'd by the Spaniards, as there was ſome Apprehenſion of; or to enforce the Payment of the Manilla Ranſom by the Spaniards, or elſe to bring the Portugueſe to Reaſon: But as theſe are Conjectures only, Time alone muſt aſcertain what will be the real Intention and Iſſue hereof.

BOSTON, April 27.

*The following is a Copy of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of* Richmond, *to the Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

WHITEHALL, *Nov.* 27, 1766.

*SIR,*

THE Letter you did me the honor to write to me on the 20th of June laſt, was ſent after me to Paris, (where I was gone to take leave of the Court) which prevented my receiving, and acknowledging it ſooner.

Permit me now, Sir, to deſire you to take the firſt opportunity of laying before the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the high ſenſe I have of the honor they have done me, in the vote of thanks which you tranſmitted to me. Such a mark of their approbation of my conduct in relation to the Britiſh Colonies, is undoubtedly very flattering to me: for altho' I can claim no other merit than that of heartily concurring in the many and important points that were ſo carefully attended to, and ſo determinedly carried thro' by the laſt adminiſtration; yet it is a great ſatisfaction to me to find that I was right in my perſuaſion that thoſe meaſures would not only reſtore tranquility to the colonies, but alſo produce great benefits to them, and returns of gratitude to the mother country. This compliment to ſo inconderable an aſſiſtant in thoſe tranſactions as myſelf, is a proof of the diſpoſition of your Province to the latter; the firſt we have already ſeen to take effect; and I truſt from the accounts that are already receiv'd, that the advantages ariſing to America from the acts paſſed laſt ſeſſions of parliament will even be equal to the good intentions of thoſe who planned them.

In whatever ſtation I may be in, it will always be my wiſh to ſee the proſperity of his Majeſty's American dominions riſe to the greateſt height, both on their account, and becauſe of the advantages that muſt neceſſarily reſult from thence to the mother country.

I cannot conclude, Sir, without begging of you to accept of my beſt Thanks for the polite manner in which you communicated to me this Vote.

I am, Sir, with great Eſteem,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servant,
RICHMOND.

To THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; Speaker to the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of His Majeſty's Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the February Packet a Letter has been received from DENNYS DEBERDT, Eſq; directed to the Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, and dated the 14th of February laſt—As the Minds of many Perſons are diſturb'd with Apprehenſions that the Miniſtry and the Parliament are diſpleas'd with the Repreſentations lately ſent Home by the Houſe, and that we are to be puniſh'd with Troops to keep us in Order, we have obtain'd an Extract of the Letter, which we now publiſh for the Information and Comfort of the good People of the Province.

SIR,

"SINCE my receiving your judicious, pertinent and decent Repreſentation of the Difficulties your Trade laboured under, I have had ſeveral Conferences with Lord SHELBURNE on the Subject of it, who has been ſo obliging as to direct me to lay the Caſe before him, in Form of a Memorial, with which his own Secretary will attend me to the Board of Trade, and has promis'd his Intereſt to ſerve you, which Memorial now lays before his Lordſhip—The Reſtraints laid on the Fiſhery will be remov'd.

"The Government are about to call Home the Troops from America, and place others in their Room. The preparing for the Embarking of which has occaſioned much Speculation here, and the Report runs that there are freſh Troops going to America, which occaſioned my particular Application to Lord SHELBURNE on that Head, who was ſo condeſcending and obliging as to aſſure me, I might ſatisfy all my Friends that there was no Intention of augmenting the Forces in America, but a mere Exchange."—

We hear that JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; of this Place, now in London, is appointed Receiver-General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in North America.—'Tis ſaid Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms are alſo ſhortly to be appointed, to reſide in America, and that CHARLES PAXTON, Eſq; is nominated as one of them.

*Extract of a Letter from Surrinam, Mar.* 22d, 1767.

"*Yeſterday arrived here a Dutch Guineaman, and brings an Account that the French hath taken ſome of our Factories on the Coaſt of Africa; but how true I can't ſay, tho' its currently reported and credited here.*"

*To the* PRINTERS.

THE Public may reſt aſſured that there are authentic accounts received by the laſt Packet, very favourable to the Colonies. The M—— have been pleaſed very kindly to receive the repreſentations of our late Houſe, inſtead of ordering them burnt unopened, as was given out laſt week, and induſtriouſly circulated by —— and his friends. The ſtrongeſt aſſurances have alſo been given that all our grievances ſhall be redreſſed, and the real *procuring cauſe* of them ſpeedily removed. 'Tis certain that inflexible Patriot Lord Chatham continues his noble patronage of *North-America*, notwithſtanding the infamous inſults he is daily receiving from the inveterate enemies of two worlds, "for no other crime" but that he has twice ſaved both from the jaws of perdition.

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On THURSDAY next, the 30th Inſt.
At *Three o'Clock* Afternoon,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
A Variety of Engliſh Goods, viz
ſuperfine and coarſe Broad Cloths, Iriſh Linnens, ſuperfine black Sattin for Waiſtcoats, Luteſtrings, Mens & Womens thread & cotton Hoſe, a parcel of fine Worſted, a Number of Books on Divinity, Watches, &c.—Alſo, about 20 Pieces Engliſh Sail Cloth. J. Ruſſell, *Auctioneer.*

On Friday next, the 1ſt of *May*,
At ONE o'Clock,
Will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Royal-Exchange, in King-ſtreet,
Two Cables, which are made of excellent Yarns, and are but little inferior to new, one of 11, and the other of 12-Inch, which may be ſeen at Capt. *James Dalton's* ſtore.—Alſo one other Cable of 7-Inch, which may be ſeen at Store No. 14 on the Long Wharf.
J. Ruſſell, *Auctioneer.*

Imported in the laſt Ships from *London*, and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by
Ame & Elizabeth Cuming,
At their Shop oppoſite to the Brick Meeting-Houſe in Cornhill,
A freſh Aſſortment of Millenery and Haberdaſhery, with ſundry other Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Juſt arriv'd, and to be Sold,
The Snow *Martha, John Robertſon*, Maſter, burthen about 160 Ton, built by Mr. *Halloweli*, and now lying at *Hancock's* Wharff—Alſo a Quantity of *Spaniſh* SALT. Inventory of the Stores to be ſeen on board.

TO BE SOLD,
*By* Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale on Thurſday next,
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.
BRoad Cloths of different Colours and Fineneſs, Velvets, Plaids, Kerſeys, Shalloons, Tammies, Camblets, Iriſh Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks, Fuſtians, Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hoſe, &c. Sundry Articles of Houſhold, as Tables, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Feather-Beds and Bedding, &c. *N. B.* Half a Dozen Mahogony Chair Frames

Public Vendue Office——
(*North End*—)
THIS DAY (Monday) Will be ſold by Public Vendue—(upon a ſpecial ſudden Emergency—) at the Public Vendue Office North End——
A valuable aſſortment of Goods by *Wholeſale*, Which Goods may be viewed before the Sale begins.—
N. B. If all ſaid Goods cannot be ſold to day, the Sale will be continued To-Morrow——A very good chance for buying in general.
North End, &c. John Gerriſh, V. M.

Chriſtopher Clarke
In Cornhill,
*Has juſt imported in the Captains* Jenkins & Skilling *from* London,
A Large and compleat Aſſortment of Goods, which will be ſold at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh, by Wholeſale and Retail.
*N. B.* Said *Clarke* has to ſell, beſt Bohea Tea, Ruſſia Duck, Pepper, and Engliſh Cheeſe.

KIPPIN's SNUFF by the cask, to be ſold by *William Whitwell* at the Seven Stars, near the Draw-Bridge *Boſton*. Alſo Bohea Tea by the cheſt or dozen, choice French Indico, Allum, Copperas, &c. *Philadelphia* Flour, Barr Iron, new Rice by the Caſk, Florence Oyl by the Caſe, &c.

TAken by Execution, and to be ſold at public Vendue on Thurſday next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Diſtill-Houſe lately Captain *Hammett's*, at the North Part of *Boſton*—43 Rum Hogſheads, 22 Molaſſes ditto, one 7 or 8 Inch Cable, 10 old Sails, 5 ſmall Coils of Ratline, 10 ſmall Coils of old Rigging, with ſundry other Articles. *Boſton, April* 27, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,
*By* Joſeph Palmer & Co.
At their Store on *Minot's* T. Cheap for Caſh.
South-Carolina Pitch, Engliſh-Duck, Cordage, Philadelphia Flour & Iron, *warranted Spermia Cæti Candles*, Green Coffee, Muſcovado Sugars, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD or LET,
*And entered upon immediately,*
A good Houſe with two Rooms on a Floor, in *Medford*, with a good Yard or Garden Spot, a large Cooper's Shop, which has been improved as a Store. Likewiſe a large Wharf contiguous to it, adjoining to *Medford* Great Bridge. Said Wharf and Buildings being very convenient for a Trader in Lumber, Tar, Bricks, &c. For further Particulars enquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Eſq; of *Medford* aforeſaid.—
*N. B.* Said ROYALL, has to ſell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres which he will ſell very reaſonably.

TO BE LETT,
A Very convenient Tenement, fit for a ſmall Family, near the Market. Inquire of the Printers.

Wants a place, to tend a Shop, a young Woman, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers.

Wanted a young Man Barber, for which good Encouragement will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;
By *Moſes Deſton*,
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,
A General Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon, Delph and Stone-Ware, Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c.
☞ Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Room.


Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Ten Whites. Three Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Five.

*High Water at* Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

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|---|---|---|---|
| *Monday*, 37 *m. after* 10 | | *Friday*, 8 *m. after* 2 | |
| *Tueſday*, 26 *m. after* 11 | | *Saturday*, 58 *m. after* 2 | |
| *Wedneſday*, 20 *m. aft.* 12 | | *Lord's-day*, 50 *m. aft.* 3 | |
| *Thurſday*, 16 *m. after* 1 | | *New* ☽ 28 *Day*, 4 *Morn.* | |

& Miniſtry, p. 1 page 60. // Stamp Act &c // ſee page 628.

vide pa 636

been used as having the powers of a full council legally called together. Our charter it is true says, seven *at least* shall make a council, but by no means countenances a partial warning of seven particular councellors devoted to the will of a Governor; for then the words *at least* in the charter would have been unnecessary. and besides a Governor would be absolute in all matters before such a council. Moreover this *novelty big with mischief*, has been used as possessing sufficient authority to grant away your property in a manner which it is to be presumed a full council would not have done. and probably the only reason why this new scheme of transacting business has been adopted, is, because a full council was found not sufficiently subservient. In short, it is now come to this, if a Governor by his influence can obtain *only* four councellors chosen, who reside any where at hand, and are subservient to his pleasure, he will then have a majority in this new branch of the legislative. and consequently have his will the rule of their actions: And so bent has his E——y been upon this matter, that he has repeatedly declared, unless two particular gentlemen who reside in B——n are chosen as councellors, he will not suffer their places to be filled up. Now if his E——y can declare this of two, why not of four, nay why not of the whole twenty eight, which will amount to no more than this, *that he is determined to appoint his own council or have none*, the consequence whereof is much *better* imagined than described—Again, in certain cases where a majority of the council have not co operated with the G——r the world by sineſſe have been more than once made to believe, they approved measures which were almost unanimously rejected by them. The courtly expression of such a day the G——r *in* council did so and so, and such a *deposition* was taken by the G——r *in* council, has been made use of to this end in some matters which have been laid before a privy council at St. James's, and even the British Parliament; by which pious procedure the province has been greatly injured on the other side the water. Witness Capt Malcomb's affair.(a) The affidavits relative to which were not only taken *ex parte*, but prefaced with these words "sworn before the G——r in Council." Will any one undertake to say this was not done to make the world believe the G——r had the concurrence of the council in taking them? surely no. What shall we think then of a man who in addition to such artifice as this, could endeavour to magnify a bagatelle opposition to a custom-house officer,(a) to the enormous size of a general contempt of all King's officers? But it is all of a piece, and we have only to hope *the reproach will fall on his own head*. Though this matter seems at first blush more properly to concern the honor of the council than the house, yet as many ill consequences may flow from such management to this people, I cannot think he that could tamely suffer such a prostitution of his assent, without resentment, is worthy to be re elected.—It is a doctrine lately advanced by an executive Judge in a public assembly, and is manifestly agreable to liberty and law, *that a legislator and judge in the same person are incompatible with that freedom & independence, necessary to an impartial administration of government*; and yet this very Judge for a long time was elected a legislator and served as such: Nay more, when the last year he was wisely rejected because he was an executive officer, he very modestly claimed, and still supports an indefeazable right to a share in that department; but least this claim should fail him, we are insulted with a declaration, that his seat shall never be filled by any other person. ¶ You all know my countrymen, what noble and successful attempts were made a year past in more than one instance, to redress this grievance; and altho' we were branded with the most opprobious names malice could invent for that glorious conduct, we have as yet felt no ill effects therefrom, and I trust shall not, so long as we act on constitutional principles: for we may be assured his Majesty and his Parliament will always judge of our conduct from reason and the nature of English government, and not from the partial representations of an incensed G——r. ¶ To show you what little regard is paid to our charter in this enlightned age, suffer me to remind you what it says relative to the appointment of a Judge & other officers: It declares "that no nomination or appointment of officers shall be made without *notice first given or summons issued out seven days before such nomination or appointment, unto such of the said councellors or assistants as shall be at that time residing within our said province*:" Notwithstanding this very plain passage we have but a few days since seen, (undoubtedly for wise or *political* reasons) a man nominated and appointed to the important office of a superior judge, without summons or notice as the charter directs, and that too when but a week before the whole general court were together, and the nomination was publicly talked of and expected. Whether this appointment will stand good I will not undertake to determine, but leave to those who are better judges of the law and the charter. I cannot however think a prudent enquiry into this matter wou'd be unbecoming a house of representatives; for if our charter and constitution are thus to be annihilated to serve the purposes of designing men, we may as well submit at once, and acknowledge their will our law.

(a)(a) page 628

(b) Hutchinson

vvv vvv vvv vid the Charter pa. 1077 Vol 2.

It is my countrymen of the utmost consequence that we boldly oppose the leall infraction of our charter, and rights as men. Obsta Principiis is a maxim never to be forgot: If we do not resist at the first attack, it may soon be too late; and where such a prize as the liberties and priviledges of British subjects is at stake, who dares say, it is not better to be too jealous, than too secure, and begin too early rather than suffer all to be lost by inattention and neglect. We know our rights, liberties and priviledges have been attacked, we know our charter has been grosly wrested to obtain a seat in Council for a favorite, we know it has been violated by a frequent use of modern privy Councils, and I believe, if possible, more so in a late appointment. We know his E——y has usurped a priviledge of dictating in effect who shall be Councellors and who not; and farther by an artful expression taught the world to believe the Council consented to measures they absolutely rejected, wherein the welfare of this province was greatly concerned. After all this, who is there hardy enough to say we have no reason to be jealous of our constitution, and ought not to be careful that we obtain a wise representation——But to the end that you may be still more secure, and your representative without excuse I should think the foregoing observations, might well enough be comprized in the following short instructions to him.

1st That no person obtain his suffrage for a seat in Council, whose other employments are incompatible therewith.

2. That he enquire whether the modern use of Privy Councils is not unconstitutional

3 That he examine whether some late appointments were not made without notice first given agreable to charter and,

4. That he oppose, with decency & fortitude, every unconstitutional and arbitrary measure of ambitious men:

Believe my countrymen, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, by Court seducers, instructions like these, observed in their full extent, by such a representative body as I have before delineated, cannot injure you nor endanger your liberties; but must serve you as a free people, and in the end put to shame your enemies. For conduct like this your King must esteem you, the parliament respect you, the present generation love you, and posterity speak of you with reverence.

Be not I beseech you frightned or seduced from your duty, by the whispers of malice, the threats of disappointed ambition, the forged falshoods with which the News Papers are daily stuffed by the foes to Liberty and this Country, the private menacing letters artfully circulated by court sycophants, nor the more dreadful calamity of a standing army which the friends to arbitrary power are constantly setting up to view, in hopes to shake your constancy. These are but the stale tricks of wicked designing men, and not to be regarded—While we conduct ourselves like Englishmen, and support our liberty without licentiousness, we have nothing to fear from our present patriot King and his Parliament. It is treason in any to suppose that because they have the power, they would even desire in opposition to law justice, liberty & the British constitution, to load us their fellow subjects with the chains of slavery. Let us then continue to act as men as British Subjects, and as Americans, remembering we are only Stewards to Posterity, and must be accountable to them for every privilege we have received from our Fathers; who through many perils and dangers transmitted them to us pure and unsullied, and charged us by their sufferings to deliver them to our children intire.

FREEBORN AMERICAN.


TO BE SOLD,

By Henry Lloyd,

At his House in King-Street,

ALBANY Peas, Ship Bread, Esopus and common Flour, Coffee, *Jamaica* Spirits, *New-York* Ale, Refin'd Iron, Linseed Oyl, a large Assortment of Anchors, *New-York* Butter Bread, Indigo and Sperma Cæti Candles.

Cash given for good FLAX-Seed.

Just Imported from *London*, and to be Sold by

Ziphion Thayer,

At the Golden-Lyon in Cornhill, *Boston*.

*A Large Assortment of Paper Hangings, Cheap for Cash.*

TO be Let, the Front End of a convenient Brick Tenement, situate in Long-Lane, two Rooms on a Floor; inquire of *Samuel Bass*, living in the other End of said House.

TO BE SOLD,

A Sloop burthen about 76 Tons, lying at Mr. *Hancock*'s Wharff; inquire of Capt. *John Matchet*.

TWO Rights of Land in No. 8, containing 500 Acres each, and one Right in No. 4, 500 Acres, to be sold by *Andrew Campbell*, living at New-Boston.

SIX Dollars Reward

Is offered for the Discovery of the Person who on Monday Evening last took a Horse belonging to Dr. *Lloyd* from the Door of Dr. *Clark*'s House, at the North-End, and after a severe Riding, left him in Pleasant-Street.—Any Person that will give Information of any one that can be a sufficient Evidence to bring the Guilty to Justice, shall be intitled to the Reward, and have his Name concealed. Apply to the Printers hereof.


Colony of *Rhode-Island*, &c.

*Newport, April 6th 1767.*

WHEREAS Grindal Rawson of Providence, Shop-Joiner, preferred a Petition and represented unto the General Assembly, that he is an insolvent Debtor; and prayed that the Benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, may be extended unto him: Whereupon the General Assembly voted, That the said Petition should be referred to the next Session; and that, in the mean Time his Creditors should be notified by an Advertisement to be published Three Weeks successively, in the Newport, Providence, and one of the Boston News-Papers, to appear at next Session, to answer the same.

I do therefore hereby notify all the Creditors of the said Grindal Rawson, to be and appear (if they shall think proper) at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the First Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted,

HENRY WARD, Secretary.


To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION at *Annapolis-Royal*, in the Province of *Nova-Scotia*, on THURSDAY the First of *May* next, at the Dwelling House of *John Harris*, Esq;

All the Real Estate of the late Major ERASMUS JAMES PHILLIPS, deceased, consisting of a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Out-houses, with a Field and Garden and some marsh Land adjoining, being in the Town of *Annapolis*—A Lot at the Cape containing about seven Acres of clear'd Land;—as also about one Hundred Acres of Wood Land—An Island called *Goat* Island, containing about thirty Acres—A Right of Land in the Township of *Grandville* known by the Name of *Fulsom*'s Cove.—A Right of Land No. 18 at *Grandville*.—A small Tract of Land at Moose River.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr *John Sawyer*, late of *Haverhill* deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Peter Page*, Administrator, in Order for a Settlement.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, by *Peter Page*, of *Haverhill*, on Tuesday the 28th Day of *April* Instant, at Two o'Clock P. M

A Handsome Double House, good Garden Spot, Barn, Warehouse &c. the House almost new, well finished, in a good place for a Trader, and well accommodated for one The House was lately possessed by Mr *John Sawyer* of *Haverhill*, deceased. Attendance will be given at Time and Place, by *Haverhill, April* 1 1767 PETER PAGE.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Dwelling-House, situate at the West Part of the Town, having two Rooms and a Kitchen on the lower Floor, with a good Yard, Garden &c Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold, a likely Negro Boy, about 9 Years old who has been in the Country about two Years, and talks good English. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

About 700 Quintals of good *Jamaica* FISH, and a few Barrels of Liver Oyl, to be Sold cheap for Cash by *John Newell*, at his Store, near the Sign of the Schooner, at the N. End.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *William Pitman*, late of *Boston*. Felt maker, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *John Homer*, Administrator to said Estate in Order for Settlement.

WANTED,

One or two good Hands to work at a Grist Mill: Those who are acquainted with grinding Wheat, will be preferred: Enquire of the Printers.


*Boston, Printed by* EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*. 1767.

+++ Excellency of Boston, supposed to be Hutchinson & Oliver. ¶ Governor ¶¶¶¶ Governor ‡ Hutchinson ‡‡‡‡ Admiral Tobridge, alias Colt & Hutchinson